American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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WORK FOR APRIL.

ON THE FARM.

To the cultivator of the soil, no matter what branches of husbandry he may pursue, this is a month as replete with toil as it is full of interest. The claims which it prefers to his industry, his talents, and his enterprise, are no less necessary to his success through the year, than they are various in their character, and in the midst of his diversified employments, wisdom itself may be at fault to decide which should claim the precedence. This then being the situation of the culturist, he will probably thank us for our present effort, to array before him a portion of those duties which, in the course of the month he will have to perform; of one thing we are certain, that if our remarks are received in the same spirit of kindness with which they are dictated, we shall have no cause for regretting that we made them. With this brief preface we will proceed to details.

Clover Fields.—If you have not already done so, lose no time in plastering your clover fields, as besides adding to the quantity of hay, it will tend much to the fertilization of your soil, and the subsequent enhancement of the value of your land. There is one remark which we will here make, and leave it to your superior judgment to decide upon its value. If you can spare the time and labor, we think your interest will be promoted by passing the *harrow*, to be followed by a *roller*, over your field, after having sown your plaster.

Wheat Fields.—If you have any of these on which you intend to *sow clover seed*, there is still time to do it; but let the harrow and roller follow the first operation, by so doing you will insure the germination of the clover seed, and add greatly to the growth of the wheat plants; the harrowing acting as a cultivation, gives impetus to the blade, while it invigorates the rootlets, by opening the soil to the kindly influence of sun, air and moisture. Nor be not afraid that the *harrow* will dry the roots of the wheat out of the ground, but believe us, that whatever may thus be disinhumed from "the bowels of the harmless earth" will be restored by the *roller*, with a greatly increased capacity for *tillering*, and that if any plant should be lost, its place will be more than supplied by the effort of nature to which we have alluded.

Oats.—The sooner this grain is got in, the greater will be your chance of success; but if you anticipate a large yield, we would desire to impress upon your mind these facts: that large crops of oats can only be obtained on good ground, well ploughed and thoroughly pulverized—that he who expects to reap a profitable crop of oats from off a *poor field* of land, will be most wofully disappointed. On lands of the first quality we have known from 40 to 65 bushels of grain to the acre to be gathered, while on that of the latter from 5 to 15 have been the meagre reward of the husbandman's toils—while it is evident, that less than 20 will not pay, at present prices at least.

Corn.—This, after all that has been said and sung, is to the American husbandman, the *crop* of *crops*, and therefore, every possible attention which can, should be given to it, and it shall be our pleasure now, as it is our duty, to give such directions with regard to its culture, as appear to us best calculated to secure the object we have at heart—a good crop.

We need not tell the intelligent farmer that the corn is a plant with an appetite as ravenous as is that which distinguishes the worms of the Nile, and that he who desires a large yield must provide it a generous repast; for its produce will be in proportion to its *feeding* and culture. There have been many interesting essays written upon this subject—all more or less distinguished for the theoretical and practical knowledge of their respective authors; but after reading much, and having had some little experience, we have come to the conclusion, that the only mystery in securing a good crop of corn, in ordinarily favorable seasons, may be summed up in a few plain common sense rules—they are these—

1st. *Manure liberally.* 2d. *Plough deeply and pulverize your ground thoroughly.* 3d. *Suffer no weeds or grass to grow in your corn field.* 4th. *Keep the ground constantly stirred from the time of commencing its culture, till you lay by your crop of corn.*

Having laid down these plain rules—which he who runs may read, and reading, understand, we will detain you a little longer, while, as an old acquaintance and friend, we chat a while upon the best mode of doing the thing as it ought to be done, and as no farmer or planter ever yet lost any thing by friendly communications with his neighbors, perhaps we may both rise from ours uninjured, if not improved.

As to the yield of corn, some have affirmed, that under the most favorable circumstances of *rich soil, plenty of manure, good culture, and a congenial season*, an acre of ground has the capacity of growing 200 bushels. There are numerous instances of well attested facts, in which that quantity of ground has yielded from a hundred to nearly two hundred bushels. A very notable account was given a few months since of 39 barrels having been grown during the last season in Kentucky; nor is the crop of the Messrs. Pratt, of the State of New York, much behind it, for they obtained an acreable product of 170 bushels. While these instances of extraordinary product go to establish the truth of the postulate assumed, of the maximum capacity of an acre of ground, they are too few in number to encourage the hope that any considerable field could be made to produce in the same ratio, yet, on the other hand, they should be permitted to stimulate us to vigorous exertions to increase the aggregate yield in every district where the plant is grown; for there is no proposition more susceptible of proof than that which we now lay down—there are very few corn planters who might not increase the yield of their fields a hundred per cent. If we were to be asked how? our reply would be, by multiplying their resources of manure, by committing to the barn yard or manure pile, every substance competent of being converted into vegetable nourishment; by increasing the number of their clover fields; by turning in green crops, and by cleanly culture. But to the point.

Preparation of the Soil.—If your corn this year is to occupy a clover field of the last, and you did not plough it down last fall, lose not a moment in turning in your clover-ley; plough deeply; turn the sod down flat; harrow it in finely, taking care not to disturb the sod; roll your ground so as by compression to encourage putrefaction; then lay off your furrows to whatever width suits you best, and plant your corn as soon as you can do so safely, taking care to manure freely in the hill, into which from four to six grains of corn should be dropt.

We say manure in the hill, because, if your field is in good tilth that will answer, and if it bore a luxuriant crop of clover last year it is so. But if the clover crop was not a luxuriant one, you should by all means manure *broadcast*, not stinting yourself as to quantity; for although *twenty* double horse-cart loads per acre will make a good crop if well tended, *forty* loads will make a much better one.

If you ploughed your clover-ley last fall, be careful to harrow it thoroughly just before planting, taking care to let the sod remain quietly in possession of its inverted position, and to recollect that, in every instance, where corn is planted upon a clover-ley without manuring, you should encourage an *early and vigorous start* of the plant by manuring in the hill, so as to sustain its growth until its roots descend among, and drink in nourishment from, the decomposed and decomposing vegetable matter which may have been turned in. We would wish you to bear in mind, that much of your success will depend upon the the corn plant having a liberal supply of food to begin its growth with.

If your field has not the advantage of a grass-ley turned under, and is not rich, you should by all means manure it liberally broadcast.

If it has not been previously *limed*, take our advice and give it a *dose*, if it be only five or ten bushels to the acre, which, when sown, should be slightly harrowed in, so as to become thoroughly incorporated with the upper soil. The quantity of lime we name is small, *very small*—still, even from this minute quantity you will derive great advantage—an advantage which, if we are not sorely out in our anticipations, will induce you to increase it to fifty or a hundred bushels next year.

Preparation of the Seed—Dissolve a sufficient quantity of *saltpetre* to suit your purpose—say four ounces to every half bushel of corn, in as much *boiling* water as will cover the grain; let the corn soak for two hours; then prepare a tar solution in the proportion of one quart of tar to a gallon of hot water, the hotter the better, stir the mixture until the tar is perfectly diluted; then take your corn out of the soak, draining off the water—pour the tar mixture over it—stir it well so as to make every grain partake of the mixture, then dry it with plaster of paris, and it will be ready for planting.

Time of planting.—Whenever the earth is warm enough

to start the foliage of the surrounding forest trees—recollect too, that the sooner you get your corn into the ground, the sooner will you be able to devote your attention to other matters of moment.

Mode of planting.—Lay off your furrows 5 by 4—4½ by 4½, or 4 by 4, as you may think best, drop from four to six grains of corn into each hill; cover lightly with good mould, or well rotted manure—and after your corn is planted, prepare a compost of plaster and ashes, in the proportion of one bushel of plaster to five of ashes, and let your hands sow a handful on each corn hill.

After culture.—As soon as the corn comes up and gets about two or three inches high, pass the corn-harrow over it, letting your hands follow the harrow with small hoes, or wooden rakes, to relieve such of the plants as may be covered with earth, and to draw a little fresh earth around all of them.

In a few days turn a furrow from either side of the corn, and turn it back again. Hands should also follow the ploughmen to perform a similar service to the one we have just spoken of above; and when the worms and birds have done, *thin out* your plants, leaving two in a hill.

In a week from this period run your cultivators both ways through your corn, going as nigh to the plants as possible; which by judicious handling of the cultivator will throw a sufficiency of fresh earth around the plants to choak starting weeds and afford nourishment to the plants themselves.

In a week more repeat this operation with the cultivators, making thorough work.

When you have gone through with this, then it will be time to throw a hill with the plough around the plants on both sides, taking care not to make it too high, but sufficiently so to afford protection. At the expiration of a week more give another such ploughing, and unless the season should be an extraordinary one, you may conclude that your corn is laid by for the season. Should however the weeds start, then pass your cultivators through the corn once more. All deep ploughing after the corn roots spead across the furrows should be avoided; and, indeed, in every case where a clover-ley or grass-sward has been turned down, it never should be disturbed by being penetrated and turned up with the plough.

Protection from Crows.—As there are many districts of our country where crows are numerous and prove very destructive to the corn before and after it comes up, we will describe a very simple but most efficient *scare-crow*, which we have seen tried with complete success. It consists in hanging a sheet of tin on a pole sufficiently long to be seen from all parts of the field. Where the field is large let these scare-crows be multiplied on the more elevated points, so that they may be seen in every direction; four will be sufficient for a hundred acre field. Every breeze of wind produces a *reflection* which proves truly irresistible to these birds of prey, who invariably take wings and fly away. If suspended by *wire*, or *strong twine*, they will remain permanent during the season, and if taken care of at its termination, will last for many years—indeed whilever their brightness is preserved, as it is the glitter thereby reflected which the crows so much dread.

Potatoes.—If you have not already got in your early potatoes, as soon as you have disposed of your corn crop, plant a few bushels; and in the preparation of your ground be sure to plough it deeply, and if *clay*, it should be ploughed, harrowed, reploughed and harrowed well, and as you must know, your furrows must be liberally manured if you desire early potatoes or a generous yield. The rows to be run north and south, and the plants when they first come up to be harrowed over, and subsequently worked and *hilled with the plough three times*, so as to keep down weeds and preserve a continuous supply of fresh earth around the vines.

If the soil should be a rich deep mould, one ploughing and harrowing will answer as a preparation.

Spring Wheat and Barley.—Of the first of these grains we have nothing to say in its commendation; for however well it may succeed in a less genial clime, we believe it does not suit Maryland nor her more southern sisters. But of barley we are inclined to think it is too little thought of as a spring crop, and believe its cultivation should be much more general. As to its yield there can be no doubt but that it would prove fifty per cent. on an average more than that of rye, infinitely more profitable than oats, and turn out on the whole a very advantageous crop. *These* two grains should both be sown as early as they can be got in, as it is important that they should have a chance of ripening their grain before they are prematurely forced into maturity by the intense heat of the summer sun.

Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet.—We have endeavoured many a time and oft, in all the singleness of our heart to induce you, one and all, to direct your attention to the growth of these roots, and we sincerely hope and trust that we shall not now be considered as trespassing upon your manors, and that for once we may be so successful as to make you turn aside so far from your ancient customs as to put in an acre or two as food for your cows during the ensuing winter. Of all the animals reclaimed by man from their native wilds, there is none which contribute more to his comforts than the cow, and surely if no other motive can prompt him to be careful of her, gratitude for benefits conferred should be an abiding and all powerful incentive to his actions. But if this, one of the noblest which animates man, should prove insufficient, may we not appeal to his *pride*, and endeavor to awaken that similar feeling in behalf of those claims which humanity has thrown around this gentle and benefit-dispensing beast, as a panoply for her protection. And should this fail—*interest*, that golden chain which binds man to duty when inclination would prompt him to sever the links in twain, we trust, we say, that *interest*, with all its allurements may tempt you to make an effort with these roots, to place your milch cows beyond the accidents of the next winter's scanty feed.

An acre well tended in either of these varieties of beets, will give you an ample supply of succulent and wholesome food for eight or ten milch cows, from November till April. If fed with a half bushel of them daily, in addition to their fodder, and warmly lodged, they may be kept to their milk till within a few weeks of calving, and thus repay you in an ample supply of milk and butter for your family, and butter for market, for the little attention bestowed upon them. One might as well think of battering down the fortress of Gibraltar with a rams-horn, as of keeping a cow to the pail with dry fodder alone, and yet many men, otherwise sensible and discreet, do annually try the experiment. If you are not prepared to cultivate enough to supply all your cows with this milk-generating food, put in an acre, or even half an acre, and if you follow the simple plan of cultivation we shall prescribe, our life on it you will never have cause to repent having taken our advice; for the good house-wife, who is the ornament of your home and the object of your love, will have cause to rejoice that the lord of her affections placed her in a position to speak in terms of honest pride of the product of her dairy.

Mode of Cultivation.—Manure your ground, which is the better for being a deep, rich mould, with twenty double horse-cart loads to the acre. Spread the manure broadcast, regularly, then plough it in, harrow and pulverize finely, then roll and lay off the ground in drills two feet apart and one inch deep; dibble in the seed about four inches apart—cover them with a rake, and let a person follow the rake with a roller, or shovel and pat down the earth around the seed. If you have a drilling machine with drill and roller, this labor may all be performed with one operation. If not, it can be done by hand with but little trouble and cost. When the seed come up and get a few inches high, let all the double ones be separated and the beets be thinned out to the distance of twelve inches asunder, and the weeds and grass cleaned off. In two weeks more give them another working, taking care to loose the earth but not to draw it up into a hill around the roots. A third working in about two weeks more will probably complete their cultivation. If, however, the beets should become foul the weeds must be exterminated.

IN THE GARDEN.

Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Potatoes.—Each of these roots should now be sown, as the earlier they get into the earth the larger roots they will make.

Cabages of all kinds may now be sown on the open border, and those you intended for early autumn use should be (if they have not been) sown immediately.

Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach and all Salading should be sown at intervals of a few days to bring on a succession of crops.

Onions.—You must now sow your seed, or place out your sets without delay. In either way you may make good onions by the time of harvesting, in good deep rich mould, well manured.

Cauliflowers may be sown this month to raise plants for heading in October.

Early Turnips.—Prepare a small bed in the ground of deep mould, by manuring liberally with cow manure, which must be spaded in deeply—rake the bed finely, then sow your seed, and after raking it in, sow over it as much ashes as will cover the bed well.

Peas and Beans should now be planted.

Herbs of every description should now be set out, or sown.

Rhubarb seed may now be sown.

Nasturtium, Tomatoes, Egg-plants and Peppers should without delay be sown.

Asparagus.—The forking and dressing of your beds as well as the sowing of the seed must now go forward without any loss of time.

Planting of Trees.—Such fruit trees as may not have burst into leaf may now be planted out.

Pruning of all kinds of fruit trees should be performed the first week in this month.

Raspberries, Currants and Goosberries.—These fruits should now be pruned, and if you desire it you may form new plantations by planting out the wood of last year.

Strawberries.—Clean your strawberry beds of all weeds and grass, and keep them so.

After having attended to your kitchen garden, and secured a good supply of vegetables for the use and comfort of your family, turn towards your flowers, and see that the borders and beds in which they may be growing are in good condition, and if they be not so, have them put and kept so; for next to the comforts of life there is nothing about a farmer's homestead better calculated to soothe the feelings of the husband, and to add pleasurable emotions to his help-mate than little attentions of this kind.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Of destroying Insects on Fruit-Trees and Bushes.

Destroying insects that infest fruit-trees, and now begin to make their appearance, is a very urgent and necessary duty.

Aphides or *green flies*, are very destructive insects, and very much annoy apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, currants, gooseberries, and other fruits. The aphis begins his depredations very early, often attacking the leaves while yet unexpanded, and preys very much about the points of the young shoots, which in vain endeavour to make head against this daring little enemy.

He is, however, more easily routed than many others of these tribes; and may not only be put to flight, but may completely be destroyed by a fumigation with tobacco; which operation should be performed, on wall-trees in the following manner:

Suspend a wax or oil-cloth over the tree, or over the part affected, and nail its edges as closely to the wall as can be done without injury to the tree; then fumigate with the bellows till the cloth be quite full of strong smoke, or even longer, to fifteen or twenty minutes; choosing a still morning or evening, and previously damping the tree and wall with the garden engine, if there have not very recently been a shower. It is material that the wall and tree be damp, as, in that case, the smoke will hover longer about them than it otherwise would. By the time the smoke has entirely disappeared, the insects will either be dead, or very sick, and, upon removing the cloth, will be found lying on the ground in multitudes. The tree should now be heartily washed with the force-pump, first right,

then left, in order to bring down any that may be lodging among the branches or leaves. Then dig over the ground at bottom, thus burying the dead, and destroying the stunned.

If there be not the conveniency of wax, or oilcloth, as above hinted, a *canvas*, a large sheet, or mats, may be used; only observe to fumigate longer, and to choose a still day.

Currant and gooseberry bushes may be fumigated as above, by throwing over them a sheet or blanket, and laying a few stones or bricks on its edges, to keep it close down. I have even fumigated these, and also wall and standard trees, without using any cover at all, and that very effectually, by doing it early, in a still dewy morning, going from tree to tree, or from bush to bush, and returning again and again, giving them the other puff, till the insects become quite sick; then dashed them off with the engine, and had the ground about the roots of the plants dug over, in order to bury them. Sick they most certainly were, and, dead or alive, I never could discover a resurrection.

The *Caterpillar* is pretty generally known, and more easily recognized, from its size, than the grub. It is from half an inch to an inch or more in length, and of a light or a dark green, according to the colour of the leaves on which it may be feeding. It feeds generally on the back of the leaves.

The *grub* here meant, and which is also of the caterpillar kind, is more subtle and mischievous. It is from a quarter to half an inch in length; active, small, and wiry, with a black head, and is generally of a darkish-green colour. It always rolls itself up, amongst a sort of down, in the leaf it attacks; and seldom quits it till the tender part of the leaf be quite eaten up. It preys most on apples, apricots, cherries, and pears, and is a most galling annoyance wherever it comes; devastating so fast, as that I have often seen a beautiful tree, nay even all the trees on a wall two hundred yards in length, completely eaten bare of foliage in ten or twelve days from its first appearance. There is this misfortune always attending it too, namely, that before one can be aware of its coming, it has played half its mischief; for it is only in the rolled-up leaves we need look for it, which are generally half-destroyed, and irrecoverably, before it be perceived. It often attacks the flowers of fruit-trees, as well as the leaves; and is very destructive to roses and other shrubs. Apply tobacco liquor, strong, by means of the engine, which effectually destroys these pests.

Of watering new planted Bushes.

New planted currants, gooseberries, and raspberries, should be attended to, and ocassionally be watered in dry weather.

Of destroying Insects on Bushes.

Look frequently over the bushes, and destroy caterpillars, green flies, &c. as they appear, in any of the ways mentioned above, most applicable to the case in point.

Ducks are excellent *vermin pickers*, whether of caterpillars, (such as are within their reach), slugs, snails, and others; and ought to be turned into the garden one or two days every week, throughout the season. Never keep them longer in than two or three days at a time, else they tire of their food, and become indolent. While here, they should be offered no food; but may have a little water set down to them, if there be no pond or stream in the garden.

They are very fond of ripe strawberries and gooseberries; and while they can get at these, will seek little after snails, or other insects; but they are most useful before these come into season for them. There are some kinds of vegetable they have a liking to, and on which they will fall, if vermin be anywise scarce; therefore, whenever this is perceived, they should be turned out. Never turn them into the garden in the time of heavy rains, or in continued wet weather; as in that case, and particularly if the soil be stiff, they patter and harden the surface, to the great injury of small crops and rising seed.

Of planting Strawberries.

Strawberries may be planted any time in this month, with good success. Those planted last month, and those now planted, if any, should be frequently watered in dry weather. The rows or beds of old strawberries should also be cleared of weeds; and such as are in rows should have the runners cut away from the stools, about the end of the month; the operation to be repeated in May, which see, with reasons given for it. It is not in general practice, but is a great improvement in the culture of this delicious fruit.

Great Value of the Sugar Beet.

The exertions of the public-spirited men who, a few years since succeeded in introducing the culture of the Sugar Beet into this country have been abundantly rewarded,—not precisely in the way they anticipated, namely, the production of Sugar, but in the still more valuable products of the dairy and supplies for the larder, as well as in the improvement of every kind of sock. Two tons of hay per acre, is regarded as a fine crop, whereas more than *twenty tons of the Sugar Beet* may be raised on the same extent of land. By means of this juicy and highly nutricious root the refreshment and other useful qualities of some pasture may be secured to cattle and every other kind of domestic animal through the whole winter. The advantages derived from this source to the dairy in the increased quantity and improved quality of milk and fresh butter, during the absence of pasture, are incalculable, and are every day becoming more and more highly appreciated.

Sensible of the importance of extending the culture of roots, the Philadelphia Agricultural Society offered premiums last year for the best crops of Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Sweet Parsnip, and Carrot, and at a meeting of the Society held on the 1st inst., a report was made by the Committee for awarding premiums to the successful competitors, some of whom had raised upwards of seventy tons of the roots mentioned, which they are still feeding out to their stock. On this occasion the President, Mr. Biddle, took the opportunity to put questions to several of the highly respectable members who had been engaged in the root culture, for the purpose of gaining some precise knowledge drawn from actual experience, of the relative value of particular kinds of roots. The information thus elicited may be highly useful to those who are desirous of raising roots for their stock the present season,—and in stating it in a condensed form we take occasion to remark that the conclusions arrived at by the different individuals evince singular unanimity.

The results from feeding with the sweet Parsnip entitles it to be regarded as the most nutricious of all the roots named. The Carrot is also highly nutricious. Although large products of these roots may be obtained, they exact more care and labor in their cultivation than most other roots, especially at the commencement of their growth when the weeds have to be kept under. Fed to cows, both the Parsnip and Carrot, impart their flavor to the milk, an objection which of course does not diminish their value as food for other animals.

The testimonials in favor of Ruta Baga were very strong as a nutricious and highly valuable article of food for stock. For dairy purposes, however, it was liable to the same objection that has been made to the Parsnip and Carrot, although the taste communicated to milk and butter was so slight as not to be perceptible to some persons.

Every one agreed in giving a decided preference to the Sugar Beet over all the other roots mentioned—a decision founded upon the facility with which it may be cultivated, the large quantity of the product, its nutricious qualities, and, for dairy purposes, the precious advantage of greatly increasing the quantities of milk and butter without communicating any objectionable flavor.

The Mangel Wurtzel was by common consent pronounced inferior in every respect, not only to the Sugar Beet, but to all the roots referred to.—*Philadelphia National Gazette.* G. E.

Great Yield.—In the Ithaca Chronicle, we find the following statement of the amount and value of production from one-fourth acre of land in that village, cultivated by Mr. Aaron Curtis, who furnished it for publication.

140	bushels of onions at	50 cents,	$70
600	heads of cabbages,	5 "	30
50	bushels beets,	50 "	25
			$125

120 sugar beet seed, produced 1,125 lbs. of beets, or 22½ bushels, occupying 1½ rods of ground, yielding at the rate of 2,400 bushels per acre. Such crops as the above, and those produced by the Editor of the Maine Cultivator, Mr. Drew, on his acre of land, prove the profit of cultivating but a little land, and doing it well, in the most forcible manner.

Imported Seeds and Implements.—We have received from James Ronaldson, No. 200 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, a pamphlet containing a list of grains, grass seeds, implements, &c. imported by him from England and Scotland for the use of American farmers. Among these we notice the Oxford White Prize, Pomeranian Red, and Golden Drop Wheat; Scotch and Chevalier Barleys; Hopeton Oats; Rye; Rye Grass; the celebrated Don Potatoes; Sugar Beet; Weed hooks; Hand Mills; Subsoil Plow, &c. Mr. Ronaldson has also brought a great variety of articles in extensive use abroad, as examples to artists in this country, and worthy of introduction in some of the many processes connected with agriculture.

We think the undertaking of Mr. Ronaldson a praiseworthy one. There can be little doubt that some of the new varieties of grains that have been introduced by either skill or accident into European agriculture will be found very valuable in this country, and well worthy the attention of our farmers. Some things may not be adapted to our climate or our culture; there will be doubtless some failures, but the introduction of a single valuable grain, or grass, or root, into cultivation would compensate for many such. Letters, *post paid*, addressed to Mr. R, will receive prompt attention.—*Albany Cultivatro.*

Agricultural Statistics.—According to the returns of the Marshals, by whom the late census was taken, the State of New York is behind Pennsylvania in the production of wheat, to the amount of 2,000,000 bushels annually, while it excels Pennsylvania in the production of rye over 3,000,000 bushels, of indian corn 2,500,000 bushels, of oats over 2,000,000 bushels, of buckwheat 300,000 bushels, of barley 2,300,0000, of potatoes 21,000,000 bushels, wool nearly 1,000,000 pounds, hay nearly 2,000,000 tons, sugar over 8,000,000 pounds, and of products of the dairy over $8,000,000. In the production of wheat, Ohio exceeds Pennsylvania about 3,000,000 bushels, while Virginia is but about 1½ million bushels behind New York in that article! In Indian corn, Tennessee takes the lead of all the States, producing 42½ millions of bushels yearly, North Carolina 34½ millions of bushels, Virginia about 34 millions of bushels, Illinois 28 millions, Michigan 22 millions, Alabama 18 millions, Missouri 15 millions, Pennsylvania 13½ millions, and New York 10 millions. Of neat cattle, New York possesses 2,642,438, Pennsylvania (146,418?), Ohio 1,008,313. Of sheep, New York has 5,381,225, Pennsylvania 3,396,431 Ohio 1,064,957, Vermont 1,363,420, Virginia 1,280,736.

In the productions of the orchard, New York and Vermont lead the other states nearly two to one—the former being to the amount $1,732,357, the latter $1,100,387. In cotton, Mississippi bears the palm, producing yearly 289,838,818 pounds, Alabama, 240,379,669 pounds, South Carolina, 148,907,880 pounds, Georgia, 134,322,755 pounds, Louisiana, 87,640,185 pounds, Virginia, 10,767,451 pounds. Of tobacco, Maryland produces 19,000,000 pounds, Virginia 14,000,000, Ohio 6,000,000 pounds, Tennessee 26,700,000 (?) pounds, Missouri 8,500,000 pounds, and Indiana near 2,000,000 pounds.

For this interesting abstract we are under obligations to the New York Sun.

The following is from one of the Flour Inspectors of this city to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Mr. Editor:—For the benefit of your agricultural readers, be pleased to give the following observations an insertion in your valuable paper—a part of which was communicated formerly, then out of season, but now is the time to put them in practice:—During my occupation as a miller, in Frederick county, I found one of my customers made it an invariable practice as soon as the earth became settled in March, and sufficiently dry to walk over the wheat fields, to have his plaster paris ground and sow it on his wheat. In the whole course of about 13 years I did not know him to miss a crop, and have known him to pay fifty dollars per ton for plaister paris, and by many he was termed a miser in other matters.

The visible effects of plaister came more especially under my notice in Washington county, Md.—the experiment was tried in a field of upwards of twenty acres of wheat, by sowing two bushels of plaister to the acre on a part of it, and the other left to take its natural course, about the present time of the year—the consequence was, seven bushels more to the acre where the plaister was sown, than where it was not; and another great advantage was, that the young clover in the wheat where the plaister was sown, looked fine and thriving, when the other was in a puny and feeble state. My opinion is, the great object in sowing plaister on wheat early, is to give the

plant a rapid growth, (which effect the plaister evidently has,) making the plant strong and vigorous, enabling it to escape the ravages of the fly, if the season is at all favorable. About one bushel per acre is the full quantum of plaister where it is regularly sown.

While on the subject, I would remark, that by observation and experience, I know plaister to be beneficial to all plants the farmer cultivates. It should be put on, generally, broadcast, and in the early stage of their growth.

J. MEIXSEL, Baltimore.

THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.—An essay on the cultivation of Corn, by A. BEATTY, Esq. appears in the Kentucky Farmer of the 6th ult. Though the work of a practical farmer, who evidently understands, and clearly explains his subject, that subject has already been so thoroughly discussed, and so much of the essay in hand is adapted to the peculiar soil and course of husbandry in Kentucky, that we do not feel called upon to copy it, at length, in the American Farmer. We extract from it, what is said on the subject of cultivating *rye*, for pasturage, because that is a matter with which we desire to make our tide-water farmers more familiar, believing that any knowledge we can procure and supply them with, may be turned to useful account. The attentive reader will remember that we have on several occasions recently invited their attention to this topic:

"For farmers who do not desire to raise wheat, the following rotation will be found convenient and profitable. Upon rich lands, which have not been much reduced by bad husbandry, corn, corn, rye, rye, the two latter to be fed off *on the ground*. In this course, the second crop of corn will be followed by rye, sowed in the fall, pastured the next winter and spring, till the 15th of April, and then suffered to go to seed. When ripe it should be fed off to hogs and other stock *on the ground*. About September, or so soon as the fall rains cause the remains of the rye on the ground to sprout, the stock should be taken off. There will be sufficient rye left to seed the ground, and so soon as it shall have attained a sufficient growth, it may again be pastured through the following winter and spring, till the middle of April, when it should, a second time, be suffered to go to seed and be fed off as before, until the proper period for removing the stock. It may again be pastured during the following winter. But care should be taken not to leave stock on after the frost gets out of the ground, as this would cause the soil to break up cloddy and render it less productive. By the time the ground becomes dry enough for ploughing, there will be a thick coat of young rye, which, if well turned under, will afford a light dressing of manure for the succeeding crop of corn."

AID TO AGRICULTURE—The following report, presented by Mr. NAILL, Chairman of the committee on agriculture, at the regular session of our legislature, shews a proper disposition on the part of the committee at least, to pay some regard to the interests of agriculture; but from other indications we fear that the short-sighted policy which has too much characterised the legislative authorities of our State, is likely to be continued. We wish every member of the legislature could be induced to read the address of the Hon. Chilton Allen, of Ky. published in our last, wherein they would find facts, undeniable historical facts, that even in the gloomiest periods of the affairs of nations, aid to Agriculture has been found to be the means of resuscitation to those nations, and from poverty and all its attendant evils, they have been exalted to prosperity and happiness. Like causes produce like effects—and whilst we are so liberal in pouring out our means to prepare highways for the introduction of the productions of distant and more fertile regions, to compete with our producers in their own markets, let us at least show some little disposition to aid that great interest without whose prosperity all other branches of industry must languish.

Mr. Naill, from the committee on agriculture, delivered the following report:

The committee on agriculture, taking into consideration the deranged condition of the finances of the state, and the difficulties into which she has been thrown by her system of internal improvements, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, regarding the agricultural product of the state as the great basis upon which all her various interests mainly depend, and as almost the only source from which returning prosperity may be expected to flow, have been deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and induced to enquire whether any thing could be done to augment the agricultural product of the state. It is admitted, on all hands, they believe, that knowledge is power, consequently if means be adopted to extend knowledge, an increase of power will follow. Thus, then, if the mind of the state be cultivated, will it not lead to the better cultivation of the soil? and who can estimate the mighty results that may be made to flow from these two great primary sources of wealth, the mind of the state, and the soil of the state?

If they remain uncultivated, must not the wealth and power of the State, remain stationary? It is appalling to reflect upon the amount of capital, enterprise and population, that have left the State in the last thirty years. Can it be believed, that those masses of citizens would have left the places of their nativity, and all those hallowed recollections, and foregone the advantages of an atlantic market, if they had been taught to appreciate the value of marl and lime in the renovation of exhausted lands? Your committee think it cannot, and entertain the belief, that when the properties and effects of those agents, are more generally understood by the farmer and their application regulated by analysis, universal confidence in their use will be established and uniform success attend their application. In proportion as the means of rendering home agreeable, and business profitable would be increased, emigration would subside, and capital and population become fixed.

Your committee propose, by the accompanying bill, to take a small pittance from the coffers of the State, to further this great object, assuring the legislature and their fellow-citizens throughout the State, that it has been prompted by a high sense of duty, and under a conviction that it will be returned many thousand fold, not only in the increased products of agriculture and its influence upon all other business, but in awakening a thirst for, and in disseminating knowledge among our people, that great palladium of our liberty and security.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

D. W. NAILL,
From the committee.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Naill, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of an agricultural chemist for the State of Maryland.

MORE OF HAMILTON'S SAWING MACHINE.—As no country stands in so much need as ours of labor-saving machinery, so none has given birth to so many inventions for that purpose. Any one looking into the Patent Office must be struck with the vast disproportion in the number of inventors of machines in the North and in the South—the Yankees beating all creation with their notions.

A gentleman who has had more to do with sawing and selling timber than any one we know, sent the following for publication, and if it had been at hand, we should have added it to the other notices of Sawing Mills which have recently been given to our readers.

We saw a few days since, a friend from Alabama, who came up from Washington, to look at our fellow-citizen, Page's Portable Saw Mill, and went back very highly pleased with that and with many other inventions for which the tillers of the soil are indebted to Mr. Page.—We regret the delay which has attended the publication of the following, coming from the quarter that it does.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

New and Valuable Improvement.

This mill is about 6 feet high, 8 feet long, and 4 feet wide, and weighs about 800 pounds. Two men can put the entire mill in a common ox-cart, or two horse wagon, carry it from place to place, and set it up in any part of the woods, or on any part of a farm, or in a barn. It can be propelled by manual, horse, water, or steam power, a two horse engine being sufficient to saw common sized logs; or it can be propelled by means of a drum and band attached to the main shaft of any common water mill; or two men can work it with ease by means of cranks, and cut several hundred feet of white oak ship planks, boards or scantling in a day. (In ordinary pit-sawing a hundred feet of ship plank is considered a fair day's work for two men.) It saws with facility and accuracy the longest and largest sized logs, which from their size and length, are rendered inconvenient and expensive, and often from their location, impracticable to be hauled to a stationary saw mill.

To planters and farmers, and persons engaged in getting lumber, and especially to tobacco planters, this mill will be of very great advantage in sawing tobacco house frames, dwelling houses, out-houses, &c., and particularly for sawing tobacco hogshead siding and heading, which may be sawed out of gum, sycamore, beach, maple, or any other tree, large or small, of but little value. A tobacco planter can have one of these mills set up in his tobacco house, and in a few rainy days saw all his tobacco hogshead staves and heading.

Three or four planters or farmers clubbing in, and buying a mill for their joint use, will be a saving, and cost each one but a small sum.

This mill is the reverse of all other saw mills; the saw moves on a frame, and travels through the log, which lays still, only raised a little above the ground, and is entirely disconnected with the mill; whereas, in the ordinary saw mills, the saw is stationary, and the log on its own carriage travels through the saw.

The great and superior advantages of the portable saw mill, is the great saving of power and labor. The machinery is simple and not liable to get out of order; it can be transported with ease from place to place at pleasure. Its cheapness and simplicity of construction, its portability and capacity to be operated with any kind of power, will make it supercede, the old fashioned saw mill altogether. It can be operated with any kind of power, without material change in its parts. It will do away all kinds of pit sawing, and, as soon as its usefulness and simplicity is generally known, it is believed every large planter and farmer in the State of Maryland, will have one of these portable saw mills on his estate.

Mr. S. A. Newell says, "One of these portable saw mills will cut from four to five thousand feet of lumber per day." See his advertisement published in "The New York Democratic Press," dated 12th of November last.

Any person owning a Threshing Machine, the horse-power of it can be used to propel the portable saw-mill to advantage. Also any person owning a water mill or tide mill, can have a portable saw mill connected to them with very little expense.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I read with much interest the performance of Dr. Horton, and was gratified to learn that he obtained the first premium. I cannot claim Dr. Horton as an Eastern Shore man; but he sojourned with us for some years.—His essay is more valuable, as much of it seems to be founded on his own experience. I assent to many of his positions, but with the correctness of some I am not satisfied.

Dr. Horton's rotation of crops may be suitable to his lands in their present condition; but if they produce blue grass, as many of our improved farms on the Eastern Shore do, I apprehend he will find it necessary to change his rotation. In early life I purchased a small farm: the soil was naturally fertile, but had been much impoverished by neglect, and hard cropping. I divided into five fields, one of which I planted in corn, on two I sowed wheat, one of them in clover in the spring, which I strewed with plaster the next spring. The clover took well in all my fields, and on the next round by increased crops I had the best evidence of the value of clover and plaster. In the third round the blue grass took possession, and I was reluctantly driven to change my system. I divided into four fields: I cultivate one in wheat, and anothe in corn; and though I subdue the blue grass by a summer's ploughing, before the field comes round again for corn, it is strongly set in blue grass; and unless by the application of marl, marsh mud, and putrescent manure, I shall be able to bring in green grass to the exclusion of blue, I shall be under the necessity of adopting some other plan of cultivation. I have thought of late the

best rotation of crops is indicated by existing circumstances, and that experience and observation are the best guides.

A farmer can never have a full return for his labor, if his lands be infested with noxious weeds and pestilent grasses. I am not satisfied, under the five field system, —one in corn, two in wheat, and two in grass,—that two crops of corn might not be successfully cultivated in succession. The popular opinion is, that a succession of the same crop, is injurious to the soil. This notion has of late found support from the French chemist Cadolle, and the American chemist Colman; they concur that the excrements of a plant are injurious to their own kindred, but highly salutary to strangers. Chemistry has developed many important secrets, and I should be glad to know by what process these learned gentlemen have ascertained the character and qualities of these discharges. I believe they escaped the enquiries of Sir Humphrey Davy, and the Count Chaptal. I take this occasion to warn Mr. Colman against French Philosophy, either natural or moral. A Frenchman in pursuit of a theory is regardless of consequences.

I propose to offer some evidence in proof that both wheat and Indian corn may be grown on the same soil for a number of years without injury further than is consequent on combined cultivation. Many years ago riding with a friend (who has long since departed, but whose fine qualities are still fresh in my memory,) from Annapolis to West River, we passed through a corn field then in the occupation of a Mr. Richardson. Upon my remarking on the fine crop, he stated that it had been cultivated in Indian corn for thirty-four successive years. The quality of the land may be derived from the fact, I have seen the rich lands of Washington and Frederick in this State, those of Cumberland and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and of Dutchess, in New York; but in point of natural fertility, I have never seen any high lands equal to those of West River. Such poplars, white-oaks, and hickories, I have never seen elsewhere. There is a lot of about twelve acres, near Elkton, in Cecil County, upon which I observed a fine growth of wheat, for several years. Upon enquiry, the proprietor informed me that it had grown wheat for twelve years in succession, and the crop had been from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, dependent upon the seasons. I think these two cases, (and I have entire confidence in them,) are in conflict with the theories of Messrs. Cadolle and Colman. Few lands will sustain a rapid succession of crops, but I think the injury results from the constant cultivation, rather than the character of the crop.

I dissent from Dr. Horton's denunciation of white clover. When lands are sufficiently improved to produce it luxuriantly, I esteem it our best pasture, and it is ranked next to green grass by the people who from the vicinity attend the market; and there is no butter equal to the Philadelphia butter—so say the Philadelphians. I am pleased to see the name of Dr. Darlington in the columns of the American Farmer. I wish he would give his estimate of the value of the different grasses of Chester County, for pasture and hay. I am pleased with the confidence you express in the agricultural science of the President elect. It is a long time since I read the Roman History; but as I recollect, some of the Consuls were great Farmers.

In conclusion, I warn Dr. Horton against putting plaster on his wheat. Many years ago, I saw a field strewed with plaster for the benefit of the young clover, and tho' rust was not the disease of the year, the wheat was greatly injured. If he desires an experiment, I submit to him whether it would not be safest to try it on part of his field. I have found the best time to strew plaster on young clover, is in the month of September, when the dews fall heavy. Experiments in farming are useful, but too much ought not to be hazarded. Men who live by their wits, can recover their losses by their wits; but the loss of a crop is a serious matter to the farmer. Farmers rarely succeed in speculation. Many have suffered severely by Merino Sheep, blooded horses and morus multicaulis. Durham Cattle and Berkshire Pigs are now the rage; and I apprehend those who venture large in these speculations, will wind up like the castle builders on Canals and Rail Roads. RUSTICUS.

Eastern Shore, Md., March 16, 1841.

The Sentinel, published at Centreville, in Queen Ann's County, Md. say—There is great mortality among the stock in this county. Some farmers have lost nearly all their sheep and cattle. This is attributed to the severity of the weather, snow and rain, which has fallen with but little intermission for several weeks.

For the American Farmer.

AFFLICTIVE OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday last, while Mr. Joseph Renshaw, of German township, was engaged in feeding a Threshing Machine, which was in operation on the premises of his father, the cylinder of the machine bursted, from some unknown cause, and instantly deprived him of life. Not only the cylinder, but the whole machine, we are told, was broken into small fragments. Several of the pieces struck Mr. R. in the face, and broke his skull, causing instant death. Although six or eight other persons were present when the accident occurred, the broken pieces of the machine, which fell around them, providentially done them no injury.—*Genius of Liberty.*

I send you the above for insertion. The cause of the bursting of the cylinder of the machine, was probably the effect of the centrifugal force. This is the fourth instance which has come to my knowledge, in two of which there has been loss of life.

I think that Threshing Machines might be so constructed, that there would be little danger of these distressing accidents. The centrifugal force, is said to be that power by which all bodies that move round another body, in a curve, endeavor to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. Until last summer, I had supposed that this principle would affect Threshing Machines only constructed with solid cylinders; but in running one which was made with wrought iron bars, (into which teeth were set,) which were supported by iron bars connected with the axle, it exploded, and was literally shivered to pieces. The report was equal to that of a large fowling piece, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. I esteem it a providential deliverance that my servants and myself had left the Thresher to observe a restive horse, which we were breaking to the horse-power. I then supposed it was to be attributed to the insufficiency of side boxes, in which the axle run, but have been induced since to think it was the effect of the centrifugal force, acting upon the heads or ends of the cylinder, which were made of cast iron. In my opinion Threshing Machines ought to have no cast iron in their construction, particularly in a rotary part; though a hard substance, it is very brittle. Those who use Threshers with solid wood cylinders, should have them strongly banded with wrought iron, and I would suggest to those who have used them long, that they are more liable to explode in consequence of their becoming perfectly dry; and to those who use hollow cylinders, or with arms like mine which exploded, I remark that the heads ought to be made of wrought iron, or of seasoned white oak plank strongly banded with wrought iron. I used for many years a Beater Thresher. The beaters are of wrought iron, and the heads of white oak plank strongly banded. A tooth machine is to be preferred; it breaks fewer grains, and will do more work; but I will never use another, unless I can have it made secure from explosion.

I wish you would ascertain from some of your agricultural correspondents, in Philadelphia, the construction of the Threshing Machine, particularly the cylinder, by which Mr. Renshaw lost his life.

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

March 18, 1841.

POUDRETTE.—In the order of nature the most loathsome and the most beautiful, the most offensive and the most fragrant of her productions are often found not only in "social proximity together," but often these qualities belong to, and make parts of the same individual.—The roughest and most forbidding plant is sometimes seen to throw out the most brilliant flower.—The gaudy and magnificent plumage of the Peacock, droops in shame at the sight of the legs that support him.—Nothing but its great usefulness would justify or permit the investigation of the properties of the substance which heads these remarks. It is not to be wondered at, that it should not have been converted to practical uses until the wants of husbandry had exhausted all other resources. It is however the province of enlightened philosophy to turn all things to account for useful ends. Hence in some countries, the body of the vilest malefactor is surrendered by the law, to the uses of medical science, and his mortal remains are wisely made to contribute to the mitigation of disease, and the prolongation of life.

All investigations and experiments connected with poudrette, are worthy of particular attention, because of its activity and value as a manure, and because no material for that use, is more neglected. In Baltimore for example, with all the enterprise that belongs to her citizens, we are not aware of the formation of any establishment for its manufacture.

The essay which follows from the Southren Agriculturist, is the most elaborate and satisfactory that has fallen under our notice, and we transfer it to our columns in the assurance that even for the curious reader it will not be without its attractions; but we hope it will lead to practical results in many parts of the country where this resource is altogether neglected:

ON POUDRETTE—BY A SOUTHERNER.

Of all the subjects that claim the attention of the Agriculturist, there is no one of so much importance as the means of imparting fertility to the soil, and thus preserving it in a state of continuous and improving productiveness. So much has already been said upon the various modifications of tillage, manuring, and other processes of amelioration—all having for their end an augmentation of our agricultural products—that I shall pass them over, and confine myself to a few remarks relative to one great and economical source of fertility, which, either from ignorance or prejudice, perhaps both, has almost entirely escaped the attention of the farmers of this country.—I mean the contents of our privies. I am aware that considerable difficulty must be experienced in awakening the people to a due sense of their interests in relation to this subject; the more especially, as it will not only be necessary to convince them of the great source of profit and saving which it is capable of securing, but also to vanquish inveterate prejudices, originating in ignorance, and perpetuated by that innate reluctance to throw off long cherished errors, which so often paralyses human action.—Were we, however, to despair in all cases, because of this disposition of mankind to cling to their errors, there would be a limit set to all improvement, and we should go on, from century to century, plodding in the footsteps of our forefathers, and while we contented ourselves with the modicum of wisdom which they bequeathed to us, do nothing for ourselves, or for those who are to come after us. Had agriculturists been content to adopt the hypothesis of Jethro Tull—that the chief element of fertility is the complete pulverization of the soil, this being of itself fully adequate without the addition of manures,—what would now have been the condition of our fields! and how deplorable the situation of the crowded population of Europe, where the highest agricultural improvements, based as they are upon abundant manuring, and the most perfect system of tillage, are barely adequate to secure the poorer classes against all the horrors of starvation!

In treating my subject, I shall first consider the facts furnished by the practice of the French, who seem to have availed themselves to the greatest extent, of the fertilizing agency of human ordure—afterwards adding such reflections as relate to the application of this invaluable, but hitherto neglected, means of amelioration in our own country.

A little beyond one of the barriers of the city of Paris, has existed for many years, one of the most singular establishments ever instituted by human industry. This place, called Montfaucon, is designed as a receptacle for all dead and disabled horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and other animals, from the various quarters of Paris; and here, revelling in filth, and debased to the lowest state of human degradation, man may be seen engaged in all the intermediate grades of the most disgusting employments, between the traffic in the stinking carcasses of putrid animal's flesh and offal, and the rearing of maggots, either to serve as bate for fishermen, or to fatten poultry for the tables of the luxurious citizens of the refined metropolis of France. To the same place is also conveyed all the *night-soil* and *urine* from the privies of the city, which are submitted to a series of processes, by which they are converted into a dry, almost inodorous powder, called *Poudrette*, which being in great demand amongst agricul-

turists, is transported to all parts of the kingdom, and even to the West Indian Colonies, thus proving an immense source of revenue to those who furnish it, and of profit to those who purchase it for the purpose of enriching their lands.

As my observations will be confined to this last branch of industry, I shall first describe the processes employed at Montfancon, in the preparation of Poudrette, and then point out some of the advantages to be derived from this substance as a fertilizing agent.

The receptacles formed for the night soil and urine, consists of six large reservoirs, or pits, so disposed upon the declivity of a hill, in a regular series, the one above the other, that the more fluid parts of the materials flow off gradually from the more elevated reservoirs, to those which occupy the lowest level, while the solid portions remain in those above. The contents of the privies are collected by night-men in tubs, which are placed in carts, or waggons, designed for the purpose, and in these are conveyed to Montfaucon. The following data will furnish some idea of the extent of this branch of business, and of the profits arising from it. In 1810, the amount of night-soil conveyed to the *voirie* of Montfaucon was, 16,717 loads, of 30 tubs each, making 72 cubic feet. In 1811, the quantity was 16,545 loads; in 1812, 16,645; amounting in three years, to 47,877 loads, or a mean average, per annum, of 16,625 loads, or 498,750 tubs.* In later years the quantity was much greater than during the above period, although there was not a corresponding increase in the amount of Poudrette obtained. This is explained by the fact, that within this time, such modifications were introduced in the construction of many of the privies, by rendering them so tight as to prevent percolation; in consequence of which, the relative proportion of fluid to solid constituents was greatly increased. If we estimate the products and profits of the establishment for a single year, taking the consumption of 1818 for our guide, we shall arrive at the following conclusion:—There were taken directly from Montfaucon, in the course of this year, partly by farmers, and partly by agents, 50,000 sacs of Poudrette, each containing twelve heaped bushels, (French.) Besides this, 20,000 sacs, were sent to the departments of the kingdom, making the total aggregate for the year, 70,000 sacs. This, at 7, 8, and 9 francs per sack, the selling price—taking 8 as the medium, produced the enormous sum of 560,000 francs, or upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, for a material, which, in our cities, serves no other purpose than to contaminate the air we breathe, poison our wells, and sow the seeds of pestilence; to say nothing of the valuable return in the way of agricultural products, and the consequent prosperity, secured by its agency.

From the same authentic source of information,‡ we derive the following details, relative to the preparation of Poudrette.

The materials, as they are taken from the privies, present themselves under two aspects, according as they are taken from the surface, or near the bottom. The former, which constitute more than nine tenths of the whole, are entirely fluid; the remainder is more or less solid, according to the depth from which it is taken. In winter, or during wet weather, both portions are precipitated together into the most elevated reservoir, or basin. In summer, however, if the weather be dry, the solid portion is immediately spread out upon the declivity of sloping eminences, to undergo the process of drying.

In the most elevated reservoir, the fluid and solid contents become more or less perfectly separated from each other; the latter, obedient to their gravity, falling to the bottom, while the former gradually drain off into the reservoirs below, through an opening left for this purpose. This separation is, however, never complete. The contents of the first reservoir, even at the expiration of three or four years, present the aspect of a thick pasty mass, partly solid, and partly diffluent, which is finally dryed by contact with the atmosphere. To accomplish this end the whole is taken from the reservoir, and spread upon the uneven surface of the adjacent eminences, where it is stirred two or three times a day, by means of a horse rake, or harrow. The time consumed in drying is of course variable, according to the season of the year, and the state of the atmosphere; but the operators never wait for the mass to become perfectly dry, before they proceed to throw it into heaps. On account of this remaining humidity, the product of the preceding stages of the process still remains so cohesive, that when it is collected into heaps, it is capable of being flattened or compressed, like stiff mortar, and cannot be broken down into a pulverulent mass. The heaps are generally made from eight to ten *metres* in height, by twenty-five or thirty in breadth. They are seldom disturbed in less than a year from the time of their formation, and are sometimes suffered to remain two or three years. When the Poudrette is demanded, the heaps are broken upon one side, by picks, shovels, and rakes, by which the component mass is entirely broken down into a light, darkish colored, unctueous mould, which exhales a peculiar unpleasant nauseous smell, entirely different from that of either recent or dry fecal matter.

This is the course of preparation to which the contents of the upper reservoir, which, as has been remarked above, consists chiefly of the more solid materials, are submitted. From the contents of the lower reservoirs, into which the fluid parts drain, another species of Poudrette is obtained. The urine, and the other fluids which are thrown into the upper reservoir, in draining off gradually into those below, of course crrry with them more or less of the finer and more buoyant particles of fecal matter. These are precipitated to the bottom of the four most dependent reservoirs, whence the deposits is collected every three or four years, and submitted to the process of drying detailed above. This substance requires a longer period for complete dessication than the preceding, but finally becomes dryed and more finely pulverised. On this account partly, but mainly because of the absence of extraneous matter, and the presence of the *urates* it contains, which greatly enhance its fertilizing properties, this species of Poudrette is in far greater demand than the preceding.

The changes which takes place in the contents of the reservoirs, while they are suffered to remain there, have not been studied with sufficient attention to justify any positive description. An active fermentation is developed, manifested by the constant disengagement of abundant large bubbles of gas, and that this and other changes exercise an important agency in modifying the properties of the materials, is obvious from the fact, that during the process, they lose their natural odour, and become notably altered in many other particulars. The extraordinary affinity of Poudrette for moisture, is another circumstance worthy of observation. This is so great, that when the atmosphere is very humid, moisture is attracted so actively by the heaps of this material, that they not only become violently heated by fermentation, but frequently at such times, take fire, and sometimes burn for a month or six weeks, unless the combustion be arrested by turning over the entire heap.

Such was the process for a long time employed in the conversion of the contents of the Parisian privies into Poudrette. The statements made at the commencement of this article, show the extent to which the business was carried upwards of twenty years ago, and since then, it has probably been very much increased. The details of the several processes indicate numerous and serious objections;—such as the length of time consumed, the consequent expense, and the perpetual contamination of the atmosphere by the intolerable stench, which constantly exhales from the reservoirs during the different stages of fermentation.

To obviate these difficulties, to facilitate the process, and economise time, the experimental research of practical Chemists was some years ago called into requisition, with the view of ascertaining, if means could not be discovered, of immediately coverting night soil into Poudrette, by the direct agency of disenfecting substances. Several procedures, having this end in view, have been proposed, and Companies have been organised, under patent, for carrying some of them into execution. One of the most successful of these is one discovered by M. M. Salmon and Payne, two manufacturing Chemists of Paris.

A commission, consisting of D'Arcet, Huzard, and Parent Duchatelet, appointed to report on the process employed by these gentlemen, has communicated some very satisfactory information in relation to the result. In presence of the commission, two buckets of the liquid contents of a privy were rendered so completely inoderous, in two minutes, by the addition of a small quantity of a dry, absorbent, carbonaceous powder, that a handful of the substance could be carried to the nose, without the slightest animal or fecal odour being perceptible. A slight ammoniacal smell was, indeed, all that could be discerned. The experiment was next repeated on an entire barrel of feces, and in five minutes, by the same process, the whole was as completely disinfected as in the preceding instance.* The reporters go on to remark, that it is not upon these small quantities that Salmon and Payne usually operate. They form immense basins, or excavations, with their disinfecting powder, and into these, large quantities of liquid fecal matter are thrown, and worked up by the operators, as a mason works his mortar. Notwithstanding the great amount of the material, the whole is, in the course of an hour, converted into an inodorous mould, and that too, without the disengagement of the slightest offensive smell during the process.

Unfortunately the Commissioners did not consider themselves authorised to reveal the composition of the disinfecting powder employed by M. M. Salmon and Payne; yet from a subsequent report made by a commission appointed for a different purpose, we derive such information as to leave but little doubt on this point.

To enable us to deduce our inferences from the language of the report alluded to, the following observations must be duly considered.

The disenfecting properties of vegetable and animal charcoal have been long known, and those substances have been so extensively employed on this account, that the latter, which is by far the most efficacious, has advanced very much in price, as have also bones, from which it is prepared by calcination. Both vegetable and animal charcoal are, however, far too expensive to admit of their being employed, either for agricultural purposes, or the conversion of night soil into Poudrette.

The following observations will enable us to draw some inferences relative to the discoveries of Salmon, and his important process alluded to above. His attention was attracted to some soft mud, which had been deposited by the river Seine, immediately below the mouth of one of the principal sewers of the city. It occurred to him that this substance probably contained a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter, in such a minute state of division, as to rended them imperceptible by the ordinary means of observation, and that by burning, the disinfecting qualities proper to animal and vegetable charcoal might be imparted to these materials. The experiment was accordingly made, and the result so far transcended all expectation, that immediately an extensive factory was established, the processes of which were predicated upon the principles involved in this discovery. Since that period, enormous quantities of night soil, collected from the city of Paris, and the surrounding villages, have been annually disinfected, and converted into Poudrette by the use of the disinfecting powder thus economically obtained.‡

Here then we have the important parts of the secret of Mr. Salmon and Payne's process. Animal and vegetable charcoal are the agents by which they have been enabled to achieve such important results, and this, it appears from the above remarks, they obtained by burning the slime or mud, disgorged from the common sewers, which abounds with both vegetable and animal matter in a state of minute division.

But as these gentlemen were secure in a monopoly, by a brevet of invention, which threatened destruction to the interests of the old establishment at Montfaucon, the aid of scientific Chemists was immediately called into requisition, to discover, if possible, some other agent equally efficacious with that employed by Salmon and Payne. Numerous experiments were accordingly instituted by Alphons Sanson, and others, which resulted in ascertaining, that the cinders of turf, carbonized turf;—the simple *debris* of this substance; saw dust; common tan bark, taken from the vats of tanners; and surface soil (*terreau de couche*,) may be effectually employed for disinfecting night soil, and converting it into Poudrette. It was likewise discovered, that by mixing a very small quantity of fecal matter with argillaceous earth, and burning them, a most active disinfecting agent was obtained:—a result which fully confirms the value of the means employed by Salmon and Payne, since night soil is composed almost entirely of a mixture of animal and vegetable matter, and the product resulting from their calcination, would be, of course, animal and vegetable charcoal.

Now, with this data for our guide, let us look around us and see if we cannot discover numerous sources, from which this disinfecting agent may be abundantly and economically obtained. Of tan, saw dust, &c. there is no

*Parent Duchatelet, Hygiene, Publique, Tome ii., p. 361.
‡Parent Duchatelet, Loc. cit.

*Parent Duchatelet, Hygiene Publique, Tome ii. p. 207.
‡Parent Duchatelet, Tome ii., p. 393.

scarcity. Of slime or mud, saturated with animal and vegetable matter, we possess an inexhaustible store in our docks, and about the outlets of our common sewers. If this could be appropriated to agricultural purposes, the city would be relieved of a most fruitful source of pestilence, and the proprietors of the wharves, of a most burthensome expense. Of peat or turf, we have none in our vicinity, but if I mistake not, we possess a substance of far more value, and in such quantity, as to be always obtained without limit, and at no more expense than would be incurred in collecting and burning it. I mean the turf of our salt marshes. In the immediate vicinity of our city, we have thousands of acres of these lands, the whole surface of which is thickly matted, to the depth of twelve or twenty-four inches, with the roots of marsh grass (*spartina cynosuriodes,*) while the mud itself forms a rich, black, cohesive mass, of many feet in depth, the valuable fertilizing properties of which have been long known and appreciated by our sea-island cotton planters. Besides alumina and silex, this substance abounds more or less according to locality, with animal and vegetable matter—the latter derived from various marine animals and their exuvia, which through a series of centuries, have become incorporated with it. The chloride of sodium and other saline materials, existing so abundantly in marsh mud, would add, in no inconsiderable degree, to its disinfecting and fertilizing properties.

Inasmuch, therefore, as we are not in this country barred by M. Salmon's brevet of discovery, from the use of his process, with such illimitable resources before us, we must be dead to a sense of our own interests, if we suffer them longer to pass unappreciated. In the night soil from our privies; the filth from our docks; and the wide domain of fertility spread before us by our neglected salt marshes, we possess the means of rendering our barren fields as rich as the delta of the Nile or the Mississippi; yet for the want of a little energy and enterprise, we are content to live in a state of dependence upon others, for most of our ordinary means of subsistence, while our worn out fields are resigned to briars and fennel, and our few miserable, half starved, and dwarfish cattle are left to glean a scanty subsistence, as they best can, from a parched and stinted vegetation.

It may be replied, in answer to all this, that the evils is sufficiently obvious, but where is the remedy? I think the one as obvious as the other. The great obstacle is our own indolence, our want of energy, or a disposition to sit down quietly, and while we neglect the gifts that providence has spread before us in profusion console ourselves with the assertion, so oft repeated, but every day falsified, that our climate is uncongenial, and our soil unpropitious. Look abroad to the sandy planes of Flanders and Holland. What countries on the face of the globe are more productive? and where will you find the arts of tillage carried to a higher pitch of perfection? Why is it so? Surely not because the soil was originally rich and fruitful. Not because its occupants were content to seat themselves down quietly and trust to seasons and showers to bring forth fruits from a soil too poor to furnish them with food; but for the obvious reason, that unlike ourselves, their natural wants impelled them to look about for means of ameliorating their condition; their energies were roused, their enterprise was awakened, and the most gratifying success has crowned their exertions So would it be with us, could we be moved by the same impulses. Our resources are far greater than theirs, and the circumstances under which we are placed, are infinitely more auspicious to success.

(*To be Concluded.*)

PLOUGHS.—Within twenty-five years great improvements have been made in the manufacture of ploughs. When the *cast iron plates* were first introduced, it was feared by most of our farmers, who are very prudently cautious of innovations without substantial proofs that they are improvements, that the metal would be too brittle for service in most of our rocky fields, and for a long time they were shy of giving them a trial. And to avoid, as far as possible, this objection, the first manufacturers of the cast iron ploughs made them exceedingly short—and though they were found to run, a vast deal better, or rather with about half the team which was formerly required, the extreme shortness of the body of these ploughs was found unfavorable to the complete subversion of the sod, which all good farmers when ploughing green sward, are desirous to effect.

The latest fashion—*setting the sod up edgewise*—they are not willing to adopt until they can be fully satisfied of the advantages which are likely to arise from such a procedure. When others have practiced, and proved, that furrows half turned will be more productive, or more easily tilled, than furrows turned completely over, burying up all the grass, stubble, and other matter on the surface, that all this may at once be converted to manure, or to food for future plants—all practical farmers will then be ready to adopt the new scheme.

Prouty & Mears, of Boston, only a few years since, seeing what was wanted by the most intelligent farmers, determined to make their ploughs with a longer body and a longer mould plate—and to obviate the objection that long plates were more liable to be fractured or broken among the rocks, they procured metal of a better quality than was formerly used for ploughs, and we are pleased to see they have succeeded in bringing the grass plough more near to perfection than any which have yet been manufactured.

In proof of this—if any practical man needs proof after seeing the article—we would remind our readers that these ploughs have frequently taken the first premiums at our ploughing matches on account of their ease of draught and their complete subversion of the sod.

At Harlæm in the State of New York, the Prouty & Mears' plough was decided, on a fair trial by the judges there, to be the best plough presented, both for requiring *the least draught* and performing the work *in the most perfect manner*; and a gold medal was accordingly awarded to this firm. This trial was under the direction of the American Institute, which invited competitors from all parts of the Union—and not a few contended for the prize.

The last public trial of the ploughs of this firm was at Worcester, in October last, where a committee of ten—and Governor Lincoln was one of them—unanimously awarded the premium of one hundred dollars to this same firm. We are more gratified in witnessing this result, as this is the precise form of the plough which we have for several years past, both in other papers and in this, been recommending to the public.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market.—Saturday March 27.—Butter, print, 25a 31¼ cents; do. roll, 16a22 cents; Eggs, per dozen, 12½ cents; Turkeys, 75 cents to $1,50; Geese, 62½a87½ cents; Chickens, pair, 62½a87½ cts; Ducks, wild, 62½a75 cents; Pig, qr. —a— cts.; Shoat, do. 75a87½; Roasters, 87½a$1,12½; Veal, qr. 50a $1; Mutton, qr. 50a75; Lamb, qr. 37½a50; Apples, per peck, 25a37½; do. dried, 37½; Potatoes, 20a25; Turnips, 18½; Onions, 16; Beets, qr. peck, 6¼; Parsnips, per peck, 18¾; Carrots, per bunch, 6¼; Cellery, do. 6¼a10; Cabbages, head, 2a8; Butchers' Meats. Beef, prime pieces, 9a10 cents; do. coarse, 5a7; do. corned, 7a8; do dried, 12½; do. tongues, smoked each, 50; Pork, fresh, 8 cts; do. corned, 8a9; Hams, 10a12½; Joles, 6; Veal, 9a12½; Mutton, 6a8; Sausages, 10; Lard, 8a9. Corn Meal, 100 lbs. $1,18¾; Wheat Flour. do. $2,75.

Fish.—The Fish Market was abundantly supplied with the usual varieties of the season. Shad sold at from 50 to 75 cents per pair, and Herrings at 8 to 12½ cents per bunch. Large Rock Fish, from 2½ to 3 feet in length, 75 cents to $1 each.

Timothy Seed.—There is very little prime in market, and retail sales only are making at $3,50 per bushel.

Molasses.—We note a sale of 150 hhds. and 120 bbls. New Orleans, according to quality, at 26a28 cts. At auction on Wednesday 50 hhds. Matanzas were sold at 20½a21. To-day 11 casks Porto Rico were sold at auction at 27 cts. and 100 bbls. New Orleans at 25½a26 cents. We also note the sale of the cargo of the brig Elba from Matanzas, 190 hhds. at 20 cts.

Plaster.—Has declined. We note sales of two cargoes this week at $3 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction to-day the cargo of the brig Water Witch, from Porto Rico, consisting of 246 hhds. were offered, but only 10 hhds, sold at $6,75 a $6,90. At the same time 108 hhds. New Orleans were sold at $7.20 a $7,50.

Tobacco.—Maryland Tobacco has been in tolerably fair request this week, and a fair business has been done, nearly all that reached the market which was not limited as to price having been sold. There is less demand for the finer sorts, shippers not showing any anxiety to pay higher than $6,50 or $7.—We continue former quotations, viz. inferior and common $4a$5, middling to good $5,25 a $7,50, good $8 a $8,50; and fine $9a$13. Ground Leaf is in good demand and sells readily at $5,50a$7,50. The transactions in Ohio have been very light. We continue to quote this description as follows, viz; inferior and common at $4a$4.50; middling $5; good $5.50a$6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a$12; prime yellow at $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $15a$17. The inspections of the week comprise 436 hhds. Maryland; 28 hhds. Ohio; and 8 hhds. Kentucky—total 472 hhds.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle continues good, and prices are without change. Of 250 head that were offered by the drovers to-day, 100 were taken by the city butchers and for the District of Columbia at prices ranging from $6,50 to $8 per 100 lbs. principally, however, at intermediate prices. About 50 head remain unsold in this market, and 100 were driven North by the owners. We continue to quote Live Hogs at $5,75 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good common brands were made from store on Saturday to the extent of about 600 barrels at $4,50, which shows a further slight improvement. To-day we are not advised of any transactions, and quote the store price at $4,50 and the receipt price at $4,25.

The last sale of City Mills was at $4,50. To-day some holders ask $4,62½. but we hear of no sales.

Grain.—No sales of Wheat to-day. We quote fair to strictly prime Md. reds at 85a93 cts. Sales of yellow Corn to day at 46 cts, and of white at 44a45 cts. No sales of Rye. We quote Md. nominally at 48a50 cts. Oats are scarce. Maryland are worth 25a27 cts. and Virginia 24a25. Sales of Cloverseed on Saturday and to-day of prime quality at $4,-50a$4,62½ per bushel.

Provisions—We are again without transactions to report beyond the sales to retailers, and these are only on a limited scale. The stocks of barrel meats and of Bacon are unusually heavy, and prices continue nominally the same as last week, viz: Baltimore packed Mess Beef $12,50; No. 1 at $10,50, and Prime at $8,50. The price of Mess and Prime Pork is still unsettled, and no sales of the article are making upon which to base quotations. We quote strictly prime Western assorted Bacon at 6¼ cts; Hams at 8a9 cts. Middlings at 6¼ to 7 cts; and Shoulders at 6 cts. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10 to 10¼ cts; and Sides nominally at 8¼ cts; Lard has further improved since the close of last week, andwe note sales of N. 1 Western in kegs at 8 cts. In Butter there is nothing doing, and prices are nominally the same. We quote Glades No. 2 at 14 to 18 cts.; No. 3 at 8 to 12; Western No. 2 at 8¼ cents; and No. 3 at 7 cents.

During the year 1840, no less than 2069 hhds. of Tobacco were exported from Baltimore to Trieste, Austria.

Commercial accounts from Genoa state that five cargoes of tobacco had arrived in that city from Richmond during the same year designed for the transit trade opened with inland countries by the 14th article of the late Treaty of Commerce with Sardinia.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday, Beef Cattle sold as last week, viz:—Extra—$6,75a$7; first quality $6,25a$6,50; second quality $5,75a$6; third quality $5a$5,50.

At Richmond, on Friday, flour was $4,50 for shipment to $5 for extra; wheat 105a110c; corn 42a45c.—The Whig says: —Our markets have not been affected by the late arrival. Business is by no means spirited, though our merchants are preparing for the spring trade in good earnest.

At Fredericksburg (Va.) on Friday, flour was $4,15a$4,50.

At Mobile, on the 18th, there was more activity in Cotton than for several days previous. The Journal says: "About 2500 bales were disposed of, at prices 7-8c. easier than at our quoted rates of Saturday. The demand is chiefly for fair qualities and below. The decline noted in yesterday's operations, has been the result of the unusually dull preceding days, in which a gradual letting down was observed in those quarters most anxious to effect sales; the scarcity of money has doubtless been the principal cause. Some holders still stand out for last week's prices. We quote Fair Cotton, agreeable to last sales, at 11 cts."

At Petersburg (Va.) on Saturday, Cotton was 7¼a10c; Tobacco was active, Lugs $4,25 to $6, and Leaf $5,50a$8,50; as in quality. Fine manufacturing qualities none in market.

At New York, March 27, Cotton is very quiet. We quote Upland fair, at 10¼a10¾c lb. Opinion is firm, but the great business of the last few days requires some rest to follow it. Provisions—1800 bbls. Prime Pork has been sold, mostly to supply a Navy contract, at $10a10,25. 700 kegs Ohio Lard brought 7¼ cts. Rice—Sales of 400 tcs at $3,12½a3,37½ cash. Seeds—Clover is dull, 19 hhds Timothy brought $3,50 per bus. 1500 bbls. Georgetown Flour, mixed brands, sold at $4,75 for England. Sales of Southern Corn at 46 cts. measure and 47 cts wt. Genesee Flour firm at $4,80 with not many sales.

At Philadelphia.—A decided improvement has taken place within a few days in the Flour market. Sales to the extent of 8 or 9000 bbls. have been made at $4,56¼; but most of the factors to-day are firm at $4,62½ per bbl. Sales of Rye Meal at $2,87½. Corn Meal is steady at last quotations. Grain. —The sales of Corn this week have been extensive, and at improving prices. Sales of Yellow at 43 and 44c.; White at 42c. Oats are in demand at 26a27c per bushel. Light Southern Wheat has sold at 80c.; Prime Pennsylvania do. 95c. per bushel. Provisions.—The receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent, Pork continues low, but holders look for an advance. New Bacon and hog round (loose) 7¼c. Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls at 7a7¼c per lb. Butter, in kegs, at 7a8¼c as in quality. The two latter articles are quick and improving. Cattle.—Beef Cattle—417 head in market, sales from 6 to 7¼c; extra 8c—130 for New York—70 head were left over.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment, at wholesale or retail—200 bushels of prime fresh Herds Grass Seed. Also, 400 prime three bowed Hay Rakes, New England make, by whole sale or retail; and also Hay and Manure Forks, by the single or dozen.

Likewise, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, fingers adjusted by screws; Grain & Grass Scythes, &c. with my usual assortment of Agricultural Implements. J. S. EASMMAN,
mh31 Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. Landreth superior Garden Seeds always on hand for sale at retail. Also, just received, ten of Bachelder's Corn Planters, price each $25. J. T. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

WHITE SILESIAN BEET SEED.

The subscriber will receive orders for this article, of the genuine kind, at the regular store price. m 31 S. SANDS.

BREEDING HOGS FOR SALE.

3 Boars, cross of Berkshire and Chester, 11 months, represented as of the best stock in the state—price 20 dols.

1 Berkshire and China Sow, 12 months old, now in pig by a full bred Berkshire boar, $30—Another of same breed, in pig by a boar also of the same breed, 8 mos. old, a very handsome animal, $20, caged, delivered in this city—An English Sow, 12 mos. in pig by a Berkshire boar, $25—and some pairs beautiful Pigs, 3 months old, of the white English breed, equal to any breed to be found, price 20 dols. m 31 S. SANDS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime-burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

WHITE ENGLISH BREED PIGS FOR SALE.

☞ The subscriber has three Pairs of these Pigs, three months old, of prime quality; they will do me credit wherever they go. Price 20 dollars per pair, suitably cooped and delivered in Baltimore, two extra Sows would be furnished at same rate if ordered.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Sen.
mh 17 3t. Clairmont Nursery.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.
April 29, 1840—1 y.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BLOODED CATTLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th of APRIL next, at COVINGTON, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. will be offered at Public Sale, without reservation, the largest and most valuable collection of Short-Horn Durhams, Devons, and various crosses of Blooded Stock, that has ever been offered in this State. Gentlemen coming from a distance, may rest assured that the sale will be positive without restriction. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road runs within 2½ miles of the farm, and furnishes easy access from Baltimore.

FULL BLOOD SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

'Covington,' 3 years old 8th April, 1841.
'Sir Hal,' 2 years old 7th June, 1841.

DURHAM COWS.

'Jenny Deans,' 8 years old in May, 1841, } In calf by 'Covington,
'Effy Deans,' 8 years old in June, 1841, }
'Posey,' 8 years old in June, 1841. With her calf, 4 months old, by a Devon Bull.
'Strawberry,' (very large,) 7 years old in May, 1841,
'Young Effy,' out of 'Effy Deans,' 3 years old in June, 1841,
'Young Strawberry,' out of 'Strawberry,' 3 years old in July, 1841,
Heifer, out of 'Strawberry,' 2 years old in June, 1841,
The four last In calf by 'Covington.'—The 3 last named Cows are by 'Black Hawk,' a thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham.
Heifer, out of 'Strawberry,' 7 months old, by 'Covington.'
Heifer, out of 'Young Strawberry,' 7 months old, by 'Covington.'

FULL BLOOD DEVON BULLS.

'Sampson,' 3 years old 29th April, 1841.
'Duke,' 2 years old 1st April, 1841.
'Morning Star,' 2 years old 27th May, 1841.
2 Bull Calves, 1 year old in March, 1841.

DEVON COWS.

'Black Face,' 7 years old in May, 1841, } In calf by a full-bred
'Duke,' 7 years old in June, 1841, } Devon Bull.
'Red Face,' 7 years old in June, 1841, }
'Daisey,' 4 years old in May, 1841, }
Heifer, 1 year old 27th March, 1841.
Heifer, 1 year old 28th March, 1841.

Besides the above Full Blooded Stock, there are about 70 head of various crosses of Durhams, Devons, Alderney, Holstein, &c. with some common Cattle. Also, about 30 Horses and Mules; a flock of valuable Sheep, above 100, various crosses, South Down, Merino, &c.; together with about 90 Hogs, which, with the Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. will be positively offered as above, immediately after the sale of the Real Estate. With full Pedigree from the Herd-book on the day of sale.

W. R. STUART, *Agent,*
mh 24, 2t Covington Farm, near Petersville, Frederick Co.

2 HALF DURHAM BULL CALVES FOR SALE,

Out of good milking stock Cows, by a superior Durham bull—one a strawberry roan, 6 weeks old, a very fine calf, price 15 dollars. The other 6 months old, the dam part Teeswater; price 20 dollars.
Apply to S. SANDS. mh 24

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price $10. OBED HUSSEY.
feb 10. tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenoning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,
Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fehl's Drovers' Inn. 29

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEED,

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Grant-street, near Pratt, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's Grocery Store,

Who has received, and expects daily, his usual supply for spring sales; consisting of the most useful varieties of GARDEN SEED, raised and selected with the greatest care, by the most celebrated Seedsmen in this country—in part as follows, viz:

Cabbage, early and late, Beans, early and late, bunch and pole,
Carrot, all kinds for table and cattle, Ruta baga Turnip,
Cucumber, early and late, Early and Late Table do.
Beet, Early Blood turnip, } for Parsnip and Onion,
" Long Blood, late, } table Lettuce, Early and Late,
" White Silician, Peas, Early and Late Marrowfat,
" Yellow Fr'h Sugar, } for Squash, Early and Late,
" Mangel Wurtzel, } stock " Valparaiso,

—ALSO—

Brocoli, Borecole and Kale, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Salad, Cauliflower, Canteleupe, Water Melon and Pumpkin Seed.

BIRD SEED, viz: Hemp, Canary, Rape and Millet.

BOOKS—Treating on the Rearing of Stock and Cultivation o Soil.

GARDEEN TOOLS—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Trowels, Hay and Manure Forks, Briar Hooks, Bramble Scythes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing, Weed and Hilling Hoes, &c &c.

FIELD SEED—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds, or Red Top: Lucerne and White Clover; Spring Barley, Spring Rye; Cow Peas for soiling; Field Beans, Potato Oats; English Lawn and Kentucky Blue Grass.

On all orders to sell again, a liberal discount will be given.—Garden Seed put up in small papers, for retailing, when required. Orders by mail, with *cash* enclosed, or satisfactory references in town, will meet with ready attention.

THOMAS DENNY, Grant or Ellicott street,
fe 24 6t A 2aw6t if Baltimore.

SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

☞176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.☜

D. O. PROUTY,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Garden, grass and Flower SEEDS, Agricultural Implements, &c.

I have now completed my stock of Seeds for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in Philadelphia. The seeds are all raised expressly for me by experienced growers, and are warranted the growth of 1840, and of the best quality.

ALSO,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Ploughs and Cultivators — Churns and Cheese Presses
Hay and Straw Cutters — Corn Crackers
Garden Weeders — Hoes, Shovels and Spades
Winnowing Machines — Horse Power and Threshing Machines, etc. etc.
Turnip Drills, etc.

PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Centre draft PLOUGHS, which carried off the premium of 100 dollars at the great trial of Ploughs at Worcester, Mass. on the 14th of Oct. 1840. Buckminster's Corn and Seed PLANTER, etc. etc.

For sale, wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms.

D. O. PROUTY,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 176 Market street,
mh 24 3t between 5th and 6th streets, Philadelphia.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer,*

Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14